

11 Staff Members Affected By \$5,000 Limit To Salary

Constitutional Top
Will Be Observed,
Says Dan Talbott

At least 11 members of the University faculty and administration who are on the books as receiving more than \$5,000 yearly will be limited to that amount for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1942—unless the Court of Appeals decrees otherwise.

J. Dan Talbott, state commissioner of finance, notified the University Wednesday that he would not approve salary checks for any amount over \$5,000—Kentucky's constitutional limit.

UK persons to be affected by the ruling:

President Herman L. Donovan, listed at \$8,500;

Dr. Jesse E. Adams, director of the summer session, \$6,074;

Dr. Paul P. Boyd, dean of arts and sciences college, \$6,316;

Dr. J. S. Chambers, professor and director of the dispensary, \$5,606;

Dean Alvin E. Evans, law college, \$7,150;

Dean W. D. Funkhouser, graduate school, \$6,056;

Dean of Men T. T. Jones, \$5,899;

James W. Martin, commerce professor, \$5,437;

Dean William S. Taylor, education, \$7,644;

Dean Edward Wiest, commerce, \$5,700;

Robert D. Haun, commerce professor, \$5,189.

Head Coach Albert D. Kirwan was listed at \$5,100. Present records in the Personnel Division indicate he has been off the state payroll since June 30, 1940, except \$100 for summer school. His salary is indicated at \$4,999.92, but it was believed

ceiving \$7,000 a year. His name does not appear at all in the Division of Personnel, although he was listed in the 1940-41 university yearbook.

The Personnel Director said he believes the State salary shown for Dean Cooper, Dimmock and Price is supplemented in each case by payment from federal funds available at the College of Agriculture.

DECISIONS CITED

In making his decision Talbott acted on advice of Attorney General Hubert Meredith, who cited three recent decisions of the Court of Appeals as indicating the State "cannot legally pay any officer, employee or person working for the State, or an of its subdivisions, in any capacity . . . more than \$5,000 a year for their services."

"If all officials of the State university are held to a \$5,000 salary limit, the university simply will become a training school for the other colleges and universities of the nation," Frank D. Peterson, controller of the university, commented at Lexington when informed of Talbott's action. "However, if that's all they are going to pay we'll have to accept it."

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"This seems to me a question for the courts to decide, particularly as to whether university professors can rightfully be called officers of the State. I have not had the opportunity as yet to place this question before either the university board of trustees or the executive committee, but I intend to do so and see what action, if any, they will take."

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Talbott's action is the most sweeping move to date against the practice of paying public employees more than \$5,000 a year. It has been a moot question ever since framers of the 1892 Constitution wrote into Section 246 the following language: "No public officer, except the Governor, shall receive more than \$5,000 per annum as compensation for official services."

Other state officials to be affected by the ruling are James H. Richmond, president of Murray State Teachers college, and Hugh B. Bearden, chief consultant of the Public Service Commission, listed for more than \$5,000.

According to Allan M. Trout, Louisville Courier-Journal writer, there is already talk of test suits.

The public Service Commission is making plans to test the action against Bearden, and the Attorney

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Look At The Facts - Then You'll See Value Of Emergency Steps

SMOKE RINGS BY RICHARD P. ADAMS

When the Nazis and the Communists fell out six weeks ago, we all hoped, of course, that the Russian campaign would delay Hitler's final thrust against England until next year. At that time I was rash enough to disagree with most of the experts in predicting that Russia would be a much harder problem for the German army than any they had met up to then.

I thought so because, in the first place, the Red army was the first to outnumber the Germans in any large measure; secondly, it was the only one which possessed a comparable amount of mechanized and armored equipment; and third, Russian distances were much greater than any the Blitzkrieg had ever covered in the earlier campaigns. Now, it appears that I too underestimated the Russians.

It appears that the Red army, in addition to being a large well-equipped force operating in a terrain favorable to defense, is an organization of high morale, courage and efficiency. The strategic withdrawals which it has conducted were operations of the greatest difficulty, and the Russian general staff, supposedly crippled by purges, supposedly never very competent, turns out to be master of one of the most complex of all war maneuvers. It seems, in fact, to be the best the Germans have yet faced, including the British.

All the talk of Russian inefficiency and inability to use or take care of mechanical equipment, the reports of dissension and treachery in the army, and the stories of enormous Russian defeats in the Finnish war sound like at least ninety percent wishful thinking.

The fact that our information, official and unofficial, about the Russian army has been so grossly and obviously inaccurate should give us food for thought. It calls back painful memories of the winter of 1939-40, when we were referring contemptuously to the situation on the western front as the sitzkrieg—the phony war. It reminds us of strikingly similar mistakes we made about the strength of the French army, the German army, the Italian army and navy, and the Royal Air Force.

This is a dangerous world we are living in—a world where people can't be that wrong that often and survive to nurse grandchildren. We had better forget for a moment, once in a while, who our friends and enemies are, and evaluate them on a purely objective basis. If we can do that, we may come to a somewhat more accurate estimate of their relative strength and relative value to us.

A few hard facts about our own armed forces might not be out of place, since the truth, like charity, ought to begin at home. We have, counting draftees, something like a million men under arms. The Germans have between six and eight million. We have two armored divisions, with two more a-building, none of them fully equipped as yet. The Germans have twenty or more, with no shortage of heavy tanks. We may have as many as five thousand first-line planes. The Germans have at least fifteen thousand. Our navy, thank heaven, is probably the best single sea power in the world, but it does not outweigh all possible combinations of our enemies, and it will not at least under 1946, taking on account of possible hostile building before then.

I do not think that we will have to fight the Germans on anything like equal terms, at least for a long time to come. But if we did, and the most passionate isolationists must admit that it is not impossible that we might, there could be no doubt of the outcome. We would be promptly and soundly beaten.

If some of our people would look briefly at those facts and evaluate our world position without prejudice or without jingoism, I think there would be less bickering about keeping draftees beyond their year's enlistment, about cutting auto production at least fifty percent, about helping the Russians all we can, about expanding aluminum and electric power capacity, or about enforcing priorities and price controls. For it is possible, I fear even probable, that if we do not do those things quickly, we may find ourselves in the position of France as of June 1940.

War Enters Seventh Week

WHAT'S HAPPENED: BY DR. CHARLES M. KNAPP

Today the Russo-German War enters upon its seventh week. Although the fighting along the whole 2,000 mile front has been severe and almost continuous, little information is available as to what has been happening. Neither the Germans nor the Russians have disclosed in their daily communiques either the locations or extent of their gains and losses.

This has apparently been with the intent to confuse the enemy or to keep from him military information which might be valuable. The Germans have continued to report the annihilation of Russian armies and the Russian air forces. The Germans however, admit, indirectly, that these same armies are making a ferocious resistance and that their counter-attacks have been beaten back. Each has claimed the capture of more soldiers than probably have even been engaged along the whole front. Thus this Russo-German War has become a war of propaganda on a large scale.

In spite of their mutual efforts to conceal what has actually happened and their preposterous claims of successes and losses by the other

it now appears beyond a doubt that the German blitzkrieg has been stopped, at least for the present, along the prewar frontier between Russia and Poland. It appears also that the struggle is now being waged not so much by mechanized units and heavy tanks of the Panzer divisions, but by masses of infantry in the old World War manner.

Panzer divisions have broken through the Russian lines and have operated far behind those lines, but it appears that the Russians have then closed in behind them and harassed them so severely by guerrilla tactics that they have been either destroyed immobilized, or forced to beat a hasty retreat.

For the past three weeks there has been little change in the positions of the front lines. At the end of the week it is reported that the Germans are launching a drive into the southern Ukraine toward the Black Sea port of Odessa. This is a flanking move aimed at getting across the oil supply line from the Caucasus and at the grain of the Ukraine. In the six weeks of the fighting the wheat has ripened and the harvest has commenced in southern Russia. The Russians now have either saved their winter sup-

ply of breadstuff or are in a position to burn the grain in the fields since it is now ripe and dry. One of the principal German objectives has thus been thwarted.

Rumors from Britain today suggest that the British fleet is supporting an expedition aimed at capturing Petsamo in northern Finland and aiding the Russians at Murmansk. If successful, a supply route to northern Russia would be opened up and a base obtained for operations in Norway as well. Harry Hopkins, who has been in Moscow this week, is reported to have returned to London. Presumably he has been there to report at first hand upon the Russian front and the prospects for continued Russian resistance through the winter.

Upon the occupied regions of France and the Low Countries and western Germany the R.A.F. has continued with little opposition to make day and night raids. Through the Mediterranean the British have apparently succeeded in convoying a fleet of transports in spite of heavy Italian opposition. Otherwise there has been little activity in that area.

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Racing is presented at O.S.C.

primarily to teach sportsmanship, cooperation and how to play—and

employed full-time.

With a coach who builds his own racing shells, and the largest number of students participating in the sport of rowing in any in America, Oregon State College on the Willamette river is a living example of what can be done with a little cooperation and hard work.

Though you won't hear about the O.S.C. crew in any of the major races, a rowing program has been started there that has drawn the attention of crews all over the nation.

It was almost unheard of—until O.S.C. did it to have 200 men come out for crew work, and even then in a school with only 5,000 enrollment—considerably smaller than most of the big rowing universities.

The present setup same after much work by "Coach" E. A. Stevens and the students.

But Stevens, although called "coach" by his crews and everyone else on the campus, is really hired as a physical education professor. So, although intercollegiate racing is secondary to the physical education aspect, the O.S.C. men still have come through with victories in more than half of the dozen competitive events entered.

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Racing is done informally, and the youths carry the banner of Oregon State Club, a self-supporting body formed by them. To the public, it's still the college, though. The crew members pay all their own expenses.

Racing is presented at O.S.C.

primarily to teach sportsmanship, cooperation and how to play—and

employed full-time.

With a coach who builds his own racing shells, and the largest number of students participating in the sport of rowing in any in America, Oregon State College on the Willamette river is a living example of what can be done with a little cooperation and hard work.

Though you won't hear about the O.S.C. crew in any of the major races, a rowing program has been started there that has drawn the attention of crews all over the nation.

It was almost unheard of—until O.S.C. did it to have 200 men come out for crew work, and even then in a school with only 5,000 enrollment—considerably smaller than most of the big rowing universities.

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Racing is presented at O.S.C.



DEFENSE MOVES FORWARD . . .

As Harvey Firestone Jr. (right) delivers to the U. S. Army the first two Bofors 40 mm. anti-aircraft guns manufactured in this country.

KIRWAN PICKS ALABAMA IN SEC

'Cat Coach Makes Early Prediction

Ab Kirwan, Kentucky football mentor, has already found time to get under the wire with one of the first predictions concerning the 1941 Southeastern Conference grid race.

The curly-haired Wildcat boss, about to start his fourth campaign as head man of the 'Cats, tabs 'em this way.

One, Two, Three—Alabama, Tennessee and Vanderbilt.

Four, and Five, Or Thereabouts—Georgia and Georgia Tech.

Asked for amplification, Kirwan added:

"The first names three look like the ones to beat me. Alabama's always tough. So's Tennessee although they'll miss Major Neyland. Vanderbilt looked great in spots last year and had fine freshmen."

"Georgia Tech was also supposed to have a good bunch of freshmen and, after all, they've still got that little Johnny Bosch."

"As for Georgia, Wally Butts' Bulldogs well could be the dark horse outfit of this race. And they've still got Sinkwich, who's a backfield in himself."

Asked about his own Wildcats, Kirwan demurred at first, then answered:

"We ought to be pretty fair if the draft doesn't bother us."

Kirwan thinks all Southern schools will escape heavy damage from the draft and enlistments this year, but that a more immediate threat of war next year might greatly alter the picture.

Section Of Rail Recalls Days Of Lexington & Ohio Road

The section of rail in front of the Engineering building, which was a part of the original track of the Lexington and Ohio railway, is familiar to many students. Some of them perhaps have read the inscription, "Dedicated to those men of forethought and courage who were pioneers in railroad development in America". Few, however, realize the importance of this first rail link with the outside world.

Many trials and disappointments were experienced by these "men of forethought and courage" among them Henry Clay, who were instrumental in the building of this railroad. For years Lexington had been forced to take a back seat to Louisville in the commercial world because rivers were then chief means of transportation and Lexington was not on a river.

It was for this reason that the legislature was petitioned for permission to build a railroad from Lexington to the Ohio river. This was granted on January 27, 1830.

Elaborate ceremonies attended the laying of the first track, per-

KENTUCKY SETS NEW RECORD FOR POPULATION GAIN

State Averages 70.9 Inhabitants Per Square Mile

Washington—The Commerce Department, summarizing reports on the 1940 census, recently reported that Kentucky now has an average of 70.9 inhabitants a square mile compared with 65.2 in the 1930 census.

Entitled "Population, First Series, Number of Inhabitants, Kentucky," a fourteen-page brochure covering population growth was prepared under supervision of Dr. Leon E. Truesdell, chief statistician for population of the Census Bureau.

NEW RECORD

Here are a few facts revealed: Kentucky's percentage population gain as shown in the 1940 census is higher than in any of the three preceding decades. Kentucky's 1940 census population of 2,845,627 is a gain of 8.8 percent. The 1930 census showed 8.2 percent; 1920, 5.5 percent; and 1910, 6.6 percent.

For the first time in its history, Kentucky's urban population as shown in the 1940 census showed a drop in percentage as compared with the preceding census. In the 1940 census, Kentucky had fifty-six places of 2,500 or more with a total of 849,237 inhabitants, or 29.8 percent of the State's total population.

In 1930, with fifty-three such places, the State's urban population was 799,026 or 30.6 percent, while in 1920, with fifty-one, its urban population was 633,543 or 26.2 percent.

TREND REVERSED

1940 the increase in Kentucky's urban population was only 6.3 percent compared with a 10 percent increase in its rural population. This trend reversed that of all preceding censuses. In 1930 there was a gain of 26.1 percent in Kentucky's urban population compared with a gain of only 1.8 percent in rural population showed in 1940 a 1.1 percent gain, compared with a 2.8 percent rural gain.

The Louisville metropolitan district showed a gain of 30,012 or 7.4 percent in 1940 over 1930, with exactly the same area for both years. The 1940 population of metropolitan Louisville was 434,408, compared with 404,396 in 1930.

SUBURBAN

Compared with the 11,332 persons or 3.7 percent gain within the Louisville city limits, the area within the metropolitan district but outside the city limits showed a gain of 18,680, or 19.3 percent. Due to steady improvement of roads and transportation, Louisville's expansion during the last decade has been largely in suburban areas.

Salary Limit Enforcement Affects These Men



DEAN ALVIN E. EVANS



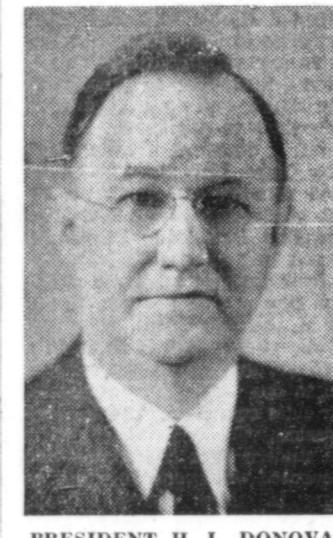
DEAN W. S. TAYLOR



DEAN T. T. JONES



DEAN EDWARD WIEST



PRESIDENT H. L. DONOVAN



DEAN P. P. BOYD



DR. W. D. FUNKHOUSER

'Squeeze Japan Now' Says Writer On Asia

For the first time since 1931 there is a practicable opportunity to stop Japan, declares Nathaniel Peffer, noted authority on Far Eastern affairs, whose article, "Squeeze Japan Now," appears in the current issue of *The Nation*.

Having mounted the tiger of European war diplomacy, Mr. Peffer points out, the Japanese found themselves "afraid to stay on the scared to get off . . . Now Japan is on the horns of a dilemma . . . The German attack on Russia has given Great Britain—and therefore America—a breathing space . . . Until now Japan could blackmail both countries. Now Great Britain and America can blackmail Japan."

Regarding the possibility of a Japanese thrust against the Dutch East Indies and Singapore, the author believes that Japan's hesitancy will be in direct ratio to its belief that Great Britain can come through. The Japanese perspective, as he sees it, is even further complicated by the possibility that should Japan engage Great Britain and perhaps America in the South China Sea, it might also come up against a Russia that had been able to withstand the German attacks. And Japan is certainly in no position to take on a three-way fight.

The same risk is inherent in a Japanese attack against Siberia, Mr. Peffer shows. Here, too, Japan hesitates "a hostile Britain is strongly entrenched at the Singapore base and America is disposed to help Britain."

"The first essential, then," Mr. Peffer says, "is to keep Japan inactive now; to keep it suspended between the horns of the dilemma on which it has hung itself . . . There is only one chance of doing this—by frightening Japan. And that can be done only by America and only if America acts quickly . . . All economic relations with Japan should be severed. Nothing should be bought from Japan, nothing sold. No loop-holes should be left open through which trade can slip through technical evasions of exchange control. A beginning has been made. It should be followed through . . . And the principle that must guide every action or decision is that whatever we do will be effective in proportion as it is done quickly."

CLASSIFIED ADS

LOST—Phi Beta pin by Erma Jane Ries; finder please call 1882.

FOR SALE—Puppies—cockers—spaniels—black and reds. See Ethel Jolley at noon or 4:00 p.m. Mechanical Hall or phone University 100.

The Kentucky Kernel

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPER OF THE UNIVERSITY OF KENTUCKY PUBLISHED WEEKLY DURING THE SUMMER SESSION

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BY Dooley



RUBBER BALLS CONTAINING STEEL SHOT ARE USED TO CREATE THE SOUNDS OF A TRAIN...THUNDER...AND POUNDING SURF!



Flying Cadet Official Here

Cadets Called

Advanced ROTC cadets interested in ushering at commencement exercises at 5:30 p.m. on Aug. 12 are asked to call it ROTC headquarters and leave their names. Col. Donnelly, marshal of the day for summer school commencement, board that will be in session Aug. 7-13 at the University of Kentucky.

Captain Earhart reported that a written mental examination for a number of flying cadet applicants who have had less than two years of college training, would be held at the University Aug. 12 and 13. Young men from all sections of Kentucky will come here for the test.

Snee To Hawaii

Lieut. James C. Snee, formerly with the University ROTC unit, who recently applied for foreign service, will sail for Hawaii from San Francisco about August 19.

to pay appellate judges \$5,000 a year on their retirement from the bench under certain conditions. The crux of this decision was that the State cannot do indirectly what Section 246 of the Constitution forbids directly—namely, pay salaries in excess of \$5,000 to public officers for official services.

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Without Benefit Of Menu

Imagine going into the kitchen of your favorite restaurant . . . lifting the lid of every pot . . . tasting this soup and that sauce . . . and finally, after a whirl around the hot stoves, placing your order!

Ridiculous! you'd say. That's no way to order a dinner! Restaurant patrons make their choice of food from a menu.

Wise shoppers—whether they are shopping for food in a restaurant or merchandise in a retail shop—first look at a menu.

The advertisements in this paper are the menus of the stores that you patronize. Tropical worsteds . . . colorful prints . . . beach robes . . . golf and tennis equipment . . . a thousand and one items for the home are offered in these pages to make your life happier.

The advertisements are your guides to better, more economical living. Read them before you go forth to buy. They point the way to real values!



THE EAR OF AMERICA

America's sensitive ear to Europe's war of words, the new NBC listening post, where foreign language experts and radio engineers patrol the air lanes for broadcasts from other parts of the world, was dedicated last week in the presence of 150 radio and newspaper men.

'Atlantic' Plans Story Contest For Young Writers

If you like to write short stories, you may have a chance to turn your "brain child" into cash. The "Atlantic" will pay \$1,000 for the best short story of from 2,500 to 6,000 words written by any person who is still in his twenties.

The entries must be sent to the "Atlantic" Short Story Contest, 8 Arlington street, Boston, Mass., before September 1, 1941. The \$1,000 prize will be announced within two months after the contest closes. The prize story will be published in the December, 1941 issue of the "Atlantic." Honorable mention will be given to finalists whose stories will be considered for publication; the "Atlantic" will pay for all stories published at the regular rate per word.

"Colonel" of the Week



Col. Howard Donnelly

This week's "Colonel of the Week" goes to Colonel Howard L. Donnelly, head of the military science department of the university.

Colonel Donnelly, a West Point graduate, served three years in the Hawaiian Islands before he became Commander of Cadets here.

He will be Marshall of the Day at the graduation exercises to be held on Stoll Field August 22.

In recognition of these and other achievements, we invite you to come in and enjoy any two of our delicious dinners.

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Lunchroom 11:30 A. M. to 1:30 P. M.

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Louisville Proves Right to Her Claim As Entertainment Center of the South

Recreational Centers Listed

By MERRILL DOWDEN,
of The Courier-Journal
and Times.

(This is one of a series of articles sponsored by the Kentucky Press Association which in 1941 would tell Kentuckians of Kentucky as Kentucky should tell the world in 1942—Sequen-tienn Year.)

So you're going to Louisville this summer!

Your decision will prove a happy one, we think, for this city of beautiful homes and home of beautiful women has much else to recommend itself either to casual visitor or prospective resident.

And this year you'll find a new Louisville . . . a Louisville bustling with defense activities . . . a prosperous Louisville, with an army of new residents and millions upon millions of dollars in additional spendable income.

Friendly, Gay As Ever.

But you'll also find a Louisville which has lost none of its quaint charm . . . a Louisville as hospitable and friendly and gay as ever.

How, then, to make the most of your time in the metropolis of Kentucky? It all depends upon what you like, and no matter what it may be, in Louisville you will find it.

Let us suppose that you have arrived in Louisville. After partaking of a cuisine such as would delight any gourmet, you probably will be in the mood for an evening's entertainment in one of the several air-conditioned, first-run moving picture houses. Or if your trip happily is during the six-weeks run of Iroquois Amphitheater, you undoubtedly will avail yourself of the opportunity to see and hear one of Broadway's best musical hits staged in a scenic living gien under the stars in what has been called America's most beautiful outdoor theater.

The repertoire for 1941 is particularly appealing, combining glorious music, romance, laughter, action, Broadway's singing and dancing stars, beautiful girls . . . everything to make Louisville a gay summer entertainment center.

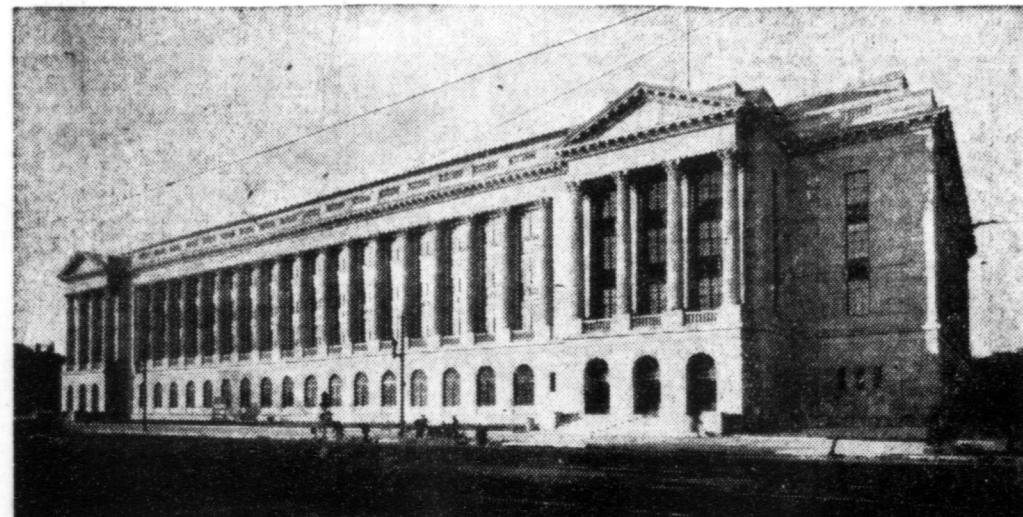
Outstanding attractions of the season include "Too Many Girls," "Chocolate Soldier," "Rio Rita," "Three Waltzes," "Street Singer," and "Irene."

Plenty of Things to Do.

If, after attending the amphitheater presentation you feel the urge to dance, you will find a number of well-managed, beautifully furnished night clubs with top-ranking orchestras ready to entertain you into the wee hours.

The warm glow of a new day will offer a wealth of outdoor recreational opportunities. Perhaps you would like to golf? The cost is nominal . . . green fee at all municipal courses is 35 cents plus tax per round of nine holes.

For eighteen holes, it's 50 cents, plus tax. Municipal courses are in Cherokee, Seneca and Shawnee Parks. Private courses are at Louisville Country Club, Big Spring Golf Club, Standard Club, Audubon Country Club, Owl



Federal Building and Post Office in Louisville



Iroquois Amphitheater



Falls of the Ohio



Buildings Are High at 4th and Broadway

Fort Knox Nearby.

Then, if time permits, there's always the allure of Fort Knox, headquarters of Uncle Sam's mechanized forces and site of the world's greatest hoard of gold. Or, you may ride across the river for a glimpse of the U. S. Quartermaster Depot and Charlestown,

home of the world's largest smokeless powder plant. Yes, no matter what you like, from horseshoe pitching to hockey . . . from boating to bowling . . . you'll find it in Louisville. For Louisville truly may be called the entertainment center of the South!

20-Year-Old Author Wins Literary Prize

Announcement has just been made that the first Dodd, Mead Inter-collegiate Literary Fellowship for 1941 has been awarded to Maureen Daly, a junior at Rosary College, River Forest, Illinois. The manuscript-winning \$1200 competitive award is entitled "Seventeenth Summer" and is the story of a boy and girl who had never been in love, set in a background of the Wisconsin Lake country today.

Though the author is only twenty years old, she is not entirely new to writing. Her first short story, written when she was fifteen, won fourth place in a national short story contest sponsored by Scholastic Magazine, and in the following year she won the first prize with her story "Sixteen," subsequently reprinted in the "O. Henry Collection of Short Stories for 1938" and in Redbook Magazine. Her prize-winning novel in the Dodd, Mead competition, according to the unanimous decision of the judges, fully bears out the promise of Maureen Daly's early talent and the publishers feel that she is an important discovery as a novelist.

Two manuscripts entered in the competition received honorable mention and contracts for publication at an early date. They are by Don Jackson, a senior at Iowa State College, and Helen Virginia Botsford, a graduate student at North Texas State Teachers College.

At the same time the publishers have announced a new fellowship for 1942. These awards, of which Miss Daly's is the first, will be made annually to undergraduate and graduate students enable them to take advantage of faculty advice and instruction while planning and writing their novels. The amount of the award is \$1200, payable quarterly or monthly, as the winner desires.

The Dodd, Mead staff has been working overtime in reaching a decision on the fellowship contest, not because of the large quantity of entries, which ran only slightly higher than was expected, but because of the extraordinarily high quality of the material. More than half the submissions required three

and four readings, and the average manuscript was markedly superior to the run of any other of the several prize contests which the publishers conduct regularly.

A wide range of colleges and universities was represented in the competition, from Yale, Columbia and Vassar in the East to Stanford and the University of California in the West. The largest proportion of the manuscripts came from the Middle Western area. The greatest number of contestants, as might be expected, was from Columbia University, with Vassar and the University of Washington the runners-up.

Miss Daly's winning entry was accompanied by letters of recommendation from Harry Hansen, Dorothy Canfield Fisher and John P. Lally, Fiction Editor of the Chicago Daily News, who wrote that "She has youth enthusiasm freshness and talent which she never fails to transmit to her writing."

Don Jackson's "Archer Pilgrim" is a farm story of Iowa, and "Viva La Revolucion" by Helen Virginia Botsford follows the life of a peon family during the changing scene in Mexico.

45 Sign Up For Home Ec Class

The adult class in "Stretching the Food Dollar" was organized with full enrollment in the University Training School at 9:45 Monday morning, July 28.

The forty-five women present chose problems in meal planning and the purchase of food which they will study during the remainder of the class which ends on Friday, August 1.

The class, sponsored by a group of graduate students in home economics education, was taught by Miss Mary Bell Vaughan, Department of Education, Frankfort.

Dr. Zeeb Gilman, 100 years old, is the oldest living graduate of Dartmouth college.

STANFORD GETS FIRST CADET AIR CORPS UNIT
Organization Of Similar Groups Planned By Army

Completion of the first college flying cadet unit in the United States at Leland Stanford University, California, under a recently announced plan that authorizes Corps Area Commanders to organize units of 20 students each in cities and colleges in their jurisdictions for U. S. Army flying instruction, was reported today by the War Department.

Announcement of the Leland Stanford unit's organization is the first to be received since the new plan was published this spring in which young Air Corps officers throughout the nine Corps Areas of the United States will visit cities and colleges in their respective districts to explain advantages of the flying cadet training to prospective college flyers, and to give physical examinations to applicants.

Leland Stanford University's "Flying Cadet Unit No. 1" was organized recently and members received physical examinations from a Travelling Examining Board. All were reported as qualified as student flyer candidates. Their applications now are on the way to the Chief of the Air Corps, who will, upon acceptance, assign them as a unit to an Army supervised flying school in one of the coming classes. A new class enters the schools every five weeks.

The student flyer candidates who are accepted will spend 30 weeks of training in three flying schools, which will give them primary, basic and advanced courses of instruction. Upon graduation they will be commissioned as 2nd Lieutenants in the Air Corps Reserve and ordered to extended active duty with the Army Air Corps. Their pay as cadets will be \$75 a month and allowances.

The requirements are that applicants must be between 20 and 26 years old, inclusive, be unmarried, in excellent health and must pass a written examination in general subjects or submit one-half the credits necessary for graduation from a recognized college to obtain exemption from the written examination. Candidates are required to present a birth certificate, three letters of recommendation, a transcript of their college credits signed by the Registrar.

The organization of college units of flying cadets permits campus friends to become members of Flying Cadet Units and be assigned as a unit to the same flying schools throughout their training. Every effort will be made by the Army Air Corps to permit the members of a unit to complete all of their flying training together.

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LAUNDRY

DRY CLEANING

are available at the desk for students.

Sometimes policemen looking for students find their way to the desk, which serves as the Union gossip center for time-killers, Godfrey says.

Commonplace articles on the "found" list are five combs; one very serviceable hickory walking stick; two pairs, and five odd gloves; three large notebooks; one small notebook; a library book; a text book; a purse; a folding fan; two glasses cases; a compact; two handkerchiefs; a blue wool scarf; a dress belt; a woman's black felt hat; two new umbrellas, and several photographs.

Army Prepares New Maps

Washington—The War Department announced today photographic maps of 10,741 square miles of military and civilian areas in fifteen States are being prepared for the Army.

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